Property - 1935.

California.

$1,000,000 Yacht Won By Poor Negro Truckman

Atlanta, Ga.

Sunday American

T. Q. TABOR, an industrious young Negro who owned and operated a truck in Venice, Cal., came home at noon and found a note from his wife. She had gone to see a sick relative, and in the note she reminded her husband to give fresh water to the chickens and do a few other odd jobs around the place. In conclusion, she wrote:

"Be sure and take your ticket stub and attend that Sultana drawing at Santa Monica—and bring home the yacht! Ha! Ha!"

4/21/35

Tabor had been planning to go to Santa Monica, anyway. The city was holding a Pioneer Day fiesta, in honor of the completion of a $700,000 breakwater. People would be dressed in costumes such as were worn in the days when California was occupied by the Spanish. A big crowd was expected, because the Sultana, a million-dollar yacht, was going to be given away to the person who held the lucky number.

The Sultana had belonged, in turn, to the late E. H. Harriman, railroad magnate, Alexander Pantages, operator of a circuit of theatres, and John H. Mills, Southern California real estate "king." At present, it was owned by Fred L. Roberts, proprietor of a chain of markets, who was giving it away as a publicity stunt.

The chances on the yacht had not cost anything. For weeks, tickets had been passed out in Roberts' markets to everybody who asked for them. It was not even necessary to buy anything at the markets to get a ticket. There was only one stipulation—the holder of the lucky number must be present at the Rodeo Arena when the drawing was held. Otherwise, the drawing would be repeated until somebody in the audience came forward with a lucky number.

Several hundred thousand tickets had been passed out, so, as Tabor was changing his clothes—after reading his wife's note—he did not think his chances of winning the yacht were worth considering. His main reason for going to Santa Monica was to see the fiesta. Even so, he reached up behind the clock and took down his ticket stub, sticking it into his pocket.

T. Q. Tabor had a good time at the fiesta, but he did not forget the yacht drawing, and when the time for it arrived, he had a seat in the arena, along with at least 125,000 persons who also held tickets. If anyone had offered him a dollar for his ticket, he would have sold it without hesitation.

As the tickets had been passed out in Roberts' markets, half of each ticket was put into a small keg. There were hundreds of these kegs filled with tickets, and these were mixed up so that no one could tell which keg came from which market. Then one keg was drawn and the rest discarded. The keg that was drawn was opened and the tickets dumped into a large glass box.

When the moment for the drawing arrived, the box was placed on a platform into the center of the arena. A child movie actress thrust her hand into the box and drew out a ticket. The master of ceremonies glanced at the ticket, and through a megaphone, shouted a number.

Tabor had memorized his number—but when he heard it shouted through the megaphone he was so startled that at first he merely blinked. Then he jumped straight up into the air and yelled:

Tabor Had Memorized the Number, but When He Heard It Announced as the Winner of the Yacht, He Leaped Up From His Seat and Yelled, "E-e-e-e—yow!" And Then He Shouted, "Where's that boat?"

"E-e-e-e—yow!"

He did not need any megaphone to make himself heard throughout the arena, and everyone knew right away who had won the yacht.

"Here I am—T. Q. Tabor! Where's that boat? Lead me to it!"

When Tabor got home that night and told his wife that to his "fleet of one second-hand truck" he had added the palatial, one-million-dollar Sultana, her mouth dropped open and her eyes grew big.

"I couldn't bring it home with me, like you said in your note, but it's mine, all right. Ha! Ha!"

As soon as Mrs. Tabor recovered from her astonishment, she replied:

"Yea, man! Let's get ourselves ready right away and go for a cruise."

But Tabor shook his head. He had already looked into that, and he knew that there was practically no hope whatever that the new owner of the Sultana would ever go anywhere in it.

"Listen, let me tell you something. That there boat can't go anywhere without a crew, and you know how many men it takes to run it? It takes a captain, a first mate, a second mate, three stewards, six able-bodied seamen, two apprentice seamen, one bo'sun, one cook, two mess boys, a chief engineer, an assistant engineer, three oilers, three firemen and a few I forget what they call them. You have to pay them $100 a day, altogether. Yes, ma'am, and that's not all. You have to feed the crew, and pay for insurance, oil and supplies—the whole thing comes to about $400 a day."

"Is that all?"

"Yeah—where we going to get $400 a day?"

"Don't you reckon we could sell the truck, and the house, and the furniture—and sort of cruise around in our yacht, for one day, anyway?"

But again Tabor shook his head.

"They already told me I got to dig up $200 somewhere so I can pay to have that ship towed down to Wilmington Harbor."

"What you got to do that for?"

"I can't leave it where it is, and I got to put it somewhere."

But for all of its 161-foot length, 28-foot beam and 400-ton displacement, the Sultana was not the white elephant it seemed—at any rate, not to Tabor. Within a week after Tabor received his ownership papers, he sold the yacht to a San Diego shipping firm. He did not get a million, of course—but it was reported he was paid over $300,000.

Property - 1935

General.

127,000 Own Cars in 18 States

Afro-American 1-12-35

BALTIMORE, Md—In eighteen states in which he is special representative for an oil company James A. Jackson has found 127,000 automobiles owned by colored people.

J. A. Jackson

Getting this information has been hard work, Mr Jackson told the AFRO Tuesday, but it is within ten per per cent of being accurate either way he believes.

According to Mr Jackson, Southern states list colored auto owners separately, and in these states, survey of colored owners is easier than in the North.

About $2,000 and a location is enough to put a man in business as filling station operator, Mr. Jackson says, and selling average gas and oil products, he can earn three cents a gallon on gas and seven cents a quart on oil.

Not only is money to be made in gas and oil, but also in accessories like windshield wipers, hub caps, tires, and even razor blades One company has thirty-six different accessories, Mr. Jackson declared, and a good merchant who knows how to push his business is able to earn an excellent living Profits on accessories, he said, run from thirty to forty per cent

Property-1935

Illinois.

Whites Are Cut Off from Share in $100,000 Will

Claimants Futilely Establish Kinship with Late Maria Turner.

BIBLE OFFERED IN EVIDENCE

Chicago Attorney Given Bulk.

CHICAGO. (ANP)—The legal battle over the $100,000 estate left by the late Maria Turner, widow of Shadrick B. Turner, former lawyer and legislator, of Illinois, which has been waged for the last two years, was brought to a close, Wednesday, when Judge Daniel P. Trude, in the circuit court, entered a decree finding that Mrs. Mary Fletcher Brammer, Mrs. Flavonia Fletcher Coffey, Mrs. Cornelia Flora Fletcher Grow, Virginia, Wanda, and Jeanette Hill, all white, of Charleston, W.Va., were not the heirs and next of kin of Mrs. Turner.

The long litigation over Mrs. Turner's estate arose shortly after her death, and after one, Joseph Offet, of Detroit, had established himself as the cousin and only heir at law of Mrs. Turner, in the probate court of Cook County.

Shortly after establishing heirship, and before the estate was adjudicated, Offet died, leaving a will in which he named George W. Blackwell, attorney, of Chicago, and Dr. William L. Lawson and Sarah Williams of Detroit as his sole beneficiaries, to be recipients of the proceeds coming to him from Mrs. Turner's estate.

Claim Kinship

Just before the time of closing the estate, a will of Mrs. Turner's was found in which she left all to Attorney Blackwell, who had long been an intimate friend of Mr. and Mrs. Turner, and whom they looked upon as a son. Simultaneously with the filing of the will by Mr. Blackwell, Leon Drolet, white attorney, filed a petition in the probate court in behalf of the white claimants, setting out they were sisters and half sisters of Mrs. Turner, and her only heirs by virtue of a supposed marriage of their father, Lucien Fletcher, of Lynchburg, Va., who came from an aristocratic family of that state.

It was further alleged by these white claimants that their father married the mother of Mrs. Turner, who was a slave girl on the Fletcher plantation at Lynchburg, after having taken her from Virginia to Canada.

Bible in Evidence

It was further alleged that after the marriage of Lucien Fletcher, and Mrs. Turner's mother, they lived in Windsor, Canada, for about two years. During this period, Mrs. Turner was born. In support of their case, the white claimants produced numerous documents as evidence, including the Fletcher family Bible and prayer book from Virginia and deeds and other legal instruments from Canada, which bore the supposed signatures of their father.

The matter first came up for hearing before Judge Harold H. Taylor, and after numerous hearings, he denied the claimants' petition and held that they were not heirs, and at the same time, he set aside the heirship established by Offet and also denied the will of Mrs. Turner to probate.

All parties involved took an appeal to the circuit court and after certain court orders entered during the probate court hearings had been appealed to the appellate and supreme courts for their constructions, by Richard E. Westbrooks and Baline G. Alston, attorneys representing the Offet estate and George W. Blackwell, the matter was finally sent back to the circuit court for full hearing.

On November 26, the hearing on the will left by Mrs. Turner was heard in the circuit court by Judge Daniel P. Trude, wherein Heber T. Dotson, Joseph E. Snowden, and William H. Haynes, all attorneys, appeared as counsel for Mr. Blackwell, representing his interest.

Attorney Drolet also appeared at this hearing on behalf of the white claimants and resisted the will being admitted to probate. After two days' hearing on the will, Judge Trude admitted it to probate as the last will and testament of Mrs. Turner and also found that Mr. Blackwell was entitled to the entire estate.

All of the white claimants appeared at the trial and testified in their own behalf in an effort to take back to Virginia the $100,000 estate.

The attorneys representing the Blackwell and Offet heirs offered no evidence to refute the case offered by the white claimants but at the close of same, made a motion to deny their claim and dismiss the proceedings.

Left, By the late Richard Berry Harrison, "de Lawd" of *The Green Pastures* (TIME, March 25); an estate of some $20,000; in Chicago. To the intestate actor's ailing widow, Mrs. Gertrude Harrison, Probate Court granted a claim for $2,056, cost of funeral services in Manhattan and Chicago.

'De Lawd's' Estate Valued At $20,000

Two pieces of Chicago real estate valued at approximately $12,000 and about $9,000, with sundry articles of personal property constitute the estate of the late Richard B. (De Lawd) Harrison, who died in New York two weeks ago.

This information was revealed Monday when Probate Judge John J. O'Connel granted letters of administration to Paul Lawrence Dunbar Harrison, only son of the late actor.

Young Harrison, accompanied by his attorney, Earl E. Dickerson, appeared before Judge O'Connell and the matter of administrator was quickly disposed of. The real estate include the family home, 5942 Indiana avenue, and the property and building immediately adjoining on the South.

Speculate On Estate

There had been much speculation since the death of Mr. Harrison regarding the extent of his estate. In some circles it was intimated that the value would probably reach $100,000. Others believed it would be considerably less than $10,000. From the information gained this week from statements made in court the actual value will not exceed $20,000.

It was pointed out that all the wealth possessed by the late star was obtained in the last five years or after he joined the Green Pastures cast.

Richard B. Harrison who traveled for nearly a half century giving dramatic readings in churches and at schools before he leaped to fame in the leading role of Marc Connelly's Pulitzer prize play, was buried in Chicago last Tuesday following funeral services at St. Edmund's Episcopal Church.

Establish Foundation

Until five years ago Harrison practically unknown except in limited circles, but his characterization of De Lawd sent him skyrocketing to dramatic heights never before reached by any other member of the Race.

Already plans are being made to establish a memorial foundation in his honor.

Property-1935

Maryland.

Kin of Md. Recluse Seek $50,000 Cash Fortune He L e f t

Afro-American

Caesar Moore, 61, Withdrew Money from Baltimore Banks in 1930.

5-25-35

THINK HE MAY HAVE BURIED TREASURE

Baltimore, Md.

Neighbors Dig Feverishly for Missing Cash.

BALNEW, Md., (UNP)—By his death from a paralytic stroke here last Tuesday, the late Caesar Moore, 61-year-old hermit, is drawing the spotlight of world interest toward this tiny Baltimore suburb because he left a cash fortune of nearly $50,000—and nobody can find it.

The exact figure of the fortune is known only up to the year 1930 and a dozen bank books of Baltimore banks now in the hands of Jersey relatives and heirs show total cash in savings accounts as of that year of $40,000. The $50,000 total is estimated on the basis of his past rate of savings applied to the years between 1930 and 1935.

Withdrew Savings

The great mystery in the matter is the fact that Moore who lived on next to nothing and saved practically every cent he ever made for some baffling reason withdrew his $40,000 from the banks in 1930 and placed it elsewhere—probably according to the results of investigations so far, buried it beneath the soil of Balnew.

A character of deep local interest and regarded by the local citizenry as a man who led an upright life which was a model of thrift and conservatism, it is next to impossible that Moore would have spent the money.

Because the bank withdrawals took place in 1930 the year of the great depression it is generally believed that he became alarmed at the wild rumors of many bank failures and acted accordingly.

Natives Dig Up Land

Because the local residents believe the great cash hoard is hidden under the ground, perhaps somewhere near the one-room frame shack in which the wealthy hermit preferred to live, Balnew today is being dug up.

Men and women by the score are taking their spades out to reputed treasure spots and as a result there are many holes being dug in this Maryland ground. So feverish is the activity of the populace following the report that the fortune had been buried here that Balnew residents will talk of little else save the Moore fortune.

Desired Secrecy

With public officials aware of the situation it is strange that no publication of the facts has been made previous to this week. This, however, relatives lay to a desire for secrecy.

Moore was taken to Camden, N.J., home of two of his brothers for burial which was made in Mt. Peace Cemetery in Lawnside Friday. The funeral was private and attended only by close relatives. Among the few relatives was undoubtedly the heir or heiress to the bulk of the mystery fortune.

Never Married

Caesar Moore never married. Two of his brothers, Mark Moore of Brooklyn and Matthew Moore of Camden are also bachelors. The fourth brother Charles W. Moore, contractor and builder lives in Lawnside and has his offices in Camden.

He is married and has four children—Miss Ardelia H. Moore teacher in the Camden public schools, Miss Helen Moore, is postmaster of Lawnside, Theophilis Moore and Charles Jr., who work in their father's business.

No Will Found

Although Caesar Moore may or may not have left a will, no will has yet been located. But it is understood that, he always regarded his niece, Helen, as his favorite child among his brothers' children.

The various members of the Moore family refuse to make any admissions in the case, save that Caesar died from a stroke. All the information you want about him, however, pours from the lips of his hero-worshipping friends in Balnew as soon as you step off the train here.

Caesar came here forty years ago from Middleton, N.C., where he was born, the son of the late Rev. Isham Moore. He labored all that time in the mills about Balnew. He ate the cheapest of foods and spent nothing for pleasure. He spent all his leisure time reading.

Read "Deep" Subjects

He was a voracious reader of deeper subjects such as history and government economics and philosophy. His favorite book was, however, the Bible.

A well-worn copy of this Book is the most prized possession of his brother Charles. Caesar could quote from any section of the Book. It is marked with reference marks and bears every evidence of constant use. He would read it in his rude shack beneath the flickering light of candles or an oil lamp.

Passion for Cleanliness

Although he had no intimates, everybody knew him for miles around. He had interesting habits. He had a passion for taking care of his health and for cleanliness. Even though he lived in a one-room hut, it was kept spick and span. Every evening when he came home, Moore would take an ice-cold bath, summer and winter. He would then eat his frugal meal and get down to his reading. Every day of his life also he would bring home one piece of kindling wood. He would make it a point to pick it up somewhere on his walk homeward, and would add it to the huge pile in back of his house. From time to time he would sell some of the wood.

Rented His Home

He did not own the little place that was his home, but rented it. Some of his articles have been removed by his relatives but the home, rapidly becoming famous, is here for all to see. Some of the wood piles are plainly evident.

Included in the myster. fortune which is ninety-odd per cent cash, are also a few stocks and bonds, but not many. They are evidently the result of his long association with mill work, for they are of the industrial variety.

See Church Officials

Charles Moore and his daughter Ardelia rushed here when notified of Caesar's death. When they arrived they immediately went into conference with offiicials of the local Baptist Church. Caesar had joined this church two years previous and had become a devout member.

When he died the coronor consulted with the church officials to arrange what should be done. In this way details of his estate came to the knowledge of the church heads.

They in turn brought the bank books and other data to the two relatives who remained here all last week. Mr. Moore and his daughter immediately initiated an investigation into the vanished funds. They visited all the Baltimore banks in which Caesar had had accounts.

Rumors Spread Fast

They also retained counsel in the person of Dallas Nicholas, Baltimore attorney. Rumors of the vanished fortune soon spread like wild-fire throughout the countryside and on the basis of somebody's report the widespread digging began.

At the large estate of Charles Moore in Lawnside, N.J., Sunday it was indicated that the services of Harry B. Webber, newspaper investigator and director of the United Negro Press may be retained to conduct a far flung search for the vanished funds.

North Carolina

Property - 1935

Winston Salem, N. C.
JOURNAL

FEB 28 1934

Home Ownership in N. C.

In North Carolina 43.5 per cent. of all families, town and country, own the homes in which they live, while 54.3 per cent. are tenants. The tenure status of two per cent. of the families is unknown. The chances are that the same proportion of these are tenants and owners as in the case of those whose status is known, which would raise both the tenant and owner rates by one per cent.

These facts have been derived from the 1930 census data by Dr. S. H. Hobbs Jr., and are presented in the *University News Letter*. While home ownership is on the decrease in the United States, it is on the increase in North Carolina. In this State the per cent. of families who owned their homes declined from 45.9 to 43.5 per cent. during the last census decade. This was due largely to the increase in farm tenancy. Actually there was a considerable gain in per cent. of all non-farm families who owned their homes. This is regarded as a significant fact in view of the rapid growth of the urban population during the last decade.

The building and loan plan is cited as the most important factor in increasing the home ownership ratio in this State. There is no comparable plan available for farm people. Slightly more than one-half of all white families in the State, both town and country, own their homes. Nearly thirty per cent. of all Negro families own their homes. In the case of the white population the per cent. of white farmers who own their homes and farms is much higher than for the white non-farm population. In the case of Negroes, the ratio of home ownership for Negro farmers and Negro non-farmers is approximately the same.

The average value of homes occupied by white owners in 1930 was $2,763. The average value of homes occupied by Negro owners was $1,117. The average rent paid by white tenants was $13.50 a month. The average rent paid by Negro tenants was $10.52. This indicates that there is a much greater difference in the quality of homes occupied by white and Negro owners than in the case of white and Negro renters.

Property - 1935

Oklahoma

New York Herald Tribune

JUN 5 1935

Negro Fears '90 Charge, Won't Claim $100,000

Fleeing 'Texas Justice,' Pastor Lets Legacy Wait

OMAHA, Neb., June 4 (UP).—Fear of oldtime Southern Negroes that they cannot obtain justice south of the Mason and Dixon line is keeping Gabriel McElroy, a Negro Baptist minister, from Henderson, Tex., where he has been told a fortune estimated from $100,000 to $250,000 in oil lands awaits him.

The story of McElroy's flight through a dozen states in a frantic effort to avoid return to Texas, despite the rich legacy, was unfolded here today by the Rev. Z. E. McGee. Mr. McGee learned about the case when George D. Pollock, of Dallas, a white man, came here during his search for the sixty-five-year-old Negro. He explained to police that he had spent several thousands dollars hunting the Negro so he could be persuaded to return to Texas, accept his legacy and clear title to twenty acres of valuable oil lands. McElroy, who has assumed the name of Daniel Young, has been the object of a nation-wide search for two years, Mr. McGee said.

The fugitive pastor's story, as confided two years ago to Mr. McGee, was: In the early 90's McElroy was a Baptist pastor near Henderson. A band of night riders broke up a political meeting over which he was presiding. Shots were fired. McElroy was struck in the leg. He returned the fire. Thinking he had killed two white men, he fled.

Property -1935

South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 4, 1935

No Fight for the Poor Man

The number of white families in South Carolina is about 237,000 and of white adults or potential voters, 460,000. The number of automobiles is around 190,000. Of these about 25,000 are commercial automobiles Another 25,000 are owned by negroes. Hence the number of white owners of non-commercial cars is about 140,000, and if we count that they serve twice as many families their owners represent at most 280,000 voters That leaves a minority of 180,000 white adults who have no cars. These figures are estimates, but they are not far from wrong. It follows that the hullabaloo about three-dollar tag taxes for the "people" is bunk.

The "people" and the owners of cars are not identical. For example, in any cotton mill village the majority of families have no cars. Of the owners of cars a considerable number, say 40,000, are well-to-do persons who are not clamoring for three-dollar tags, who are more concerned about the maintenance of good roads and the reduction of debts so that gasoline taxes may be reduced than about the cost of the tags.

The truth is that the uproar about the tags is not in the interest of the "poor man." It ignores the poor. They are the walking classes. Your average South Carolinian politician does not count negroes as "people."

The negroes pay taxes, a great proportion of the taxes, even if the taxes "passed on" to them be excluded from consideration.

They smoke, chew tobacco, drink beer and

axed liquors, pay poll taxes.

The talk about three-dollar tags being in the interest of the people and of a mandate from the people is sheer nonsense.

Reduction of the tag tax is in the interest of a minority, a class, and not the poorest class, even of the white people.

In the next primary half or more than half the voters will be hauled to the polls in other people's cars.

Property - 1935.

Virginia.
8

Was Indulgent Ma, Says Maggie Walker in Will

(Special to the AFRO)

Document Disposing of $45,000 in Realty and Diamonds Read.

WILL TELLS OF CARE OF TWO GENERATIONS

2-21-35

Gifts to Charity Made During Her Lifetime.

RICHMOND, Va.—An indulgent mother, caring for two generations and distributing charitable gifts to friends, schools and other institutions during her lifetime, Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, founder of the Independent Order of St. Luke, in her will filed for probate in Chancery Court, Friday, disposes of $45,000 in realty, diamonds and insurance.

Argument on the document was heard before Judge William A. Moncure, with Harry Smith, attorney, representing Melvin D Walker, son of the late fraternal leader, and J. Thomas Hewin white, representing theestate. Decision was reserved.

Disposition of the Walker estate is made in a series of memoranda, the last entries of which were made in 1932. Mrs. Walker died on December 15, 1934.

Was Indulgent Mother

As early as July 4, 1931, she named the Consolidated Bank and Trust Company, of which she was founder and president, as one of the executors of her estate. At that time she wrote:

"I have been an indulgent mother, caring for children, grandchildren and Polly (Payne) all of their lives. They lived with me, making home comfortable and happy. My charitable gifts have been distributed to schools, institutions, friends, etc., during my life . . ."

To the children of Melvin Walker—Armstead, Mamie Evelyn, and Elizabeth — she bequeathed a house each, shares of stock and jewelry. To Maggie Laura Walker, daughter of her deceased son Russell, Mrs. Walker left a house, some lots, diamonds and shares of stock, to revert to the estate in event the beneficiary dies without heirs.

In a memorandum, dated January 5, 1932, she said of her home at 110 E. Leigh Street:

"A mortgage of $5,000 was put on this property for reasons known to the bank and Melvin D. Walker. If Melvin will assume this obligation, pay the interest quarterly and in turn curtail the principal then the home can be sustained by all of them as a home . . .

"If not, then 110 E. Leigh Street after two years, will be given to the educational loan fund of the Independent Order of St. Luke—to bring such revenue as can be arranged by the executors. Give Melvin and the family two years for adjustment."

In December of the same year, she wrote: "After all debts are paid after my death, the remaining cash can be paid on the curtailment of the $5,000 mortgage . . ."

7 Houses, 5 Lots

Seven houses and five lots are listed, with $8,000 listed in insurance. All books on insurance and fraternals are bequeathed to the Order of St. Luke, with other books going to Virginia Union University.

Complete memoranda filed with the court here Friday, include:

THE WALKER WILL

The following is an exact copy of the will and testament as made by Mrs. Maggie L. Walker. The will has been argued and has now been submitted to the court for decision.

The will reads:

July 4, 1931
110 E. Leigh Street

All other documents, papers, letters, etc., null and void.

July 4, 1931
IMPORTANT.

January 5, 1932.
Maggie L. Walker.

Maggie L. Walker,
110 E. Leigh Street,
Richmond, Virginia.
July 4, 1931.

Property Listed

110 E. Leigh Street, 104-104½ E. Clay Street, 623-625 N. Fourth Street, 907 N. Seventh Street, 1018 N. Eighth Street, 908 Preston Street, Douglas Court, lot, Howard and Brook Road-University Realty Co.; one-eighth of the entire Douglas Court, University Realty Co., 912 N. Seventh Street, lot; Washington Park, 3 lots.

Diamonds

One bracelet, 1 solitaire diamond ring, 1 diamond ring, 1 ring-2 large diamond stones, 1 cross diamond, 1 diamond bar-(5 diamonds), 1 coral set, earrings and pin, beads-2 strings, 1 Onyx of pearls (earrings and pin), 1 jet bracelet.

Library

(Down and upstairs)

Furniture: Parlor (first), 1 case, 4-piece parlor suit, 1 fancy chair, 1 table, 3 lamps.

Parlor (back): 1 baby grand piano, 1 leather suit (6 pieces), 1 music stand.

Dining Room: 1 Frill set, sideboard, 3 china closets, 1 odd leather chair.

My Room: Poster bed, dresser, dressing table, couch (lamps), my chair (arm), radio, mirrors (2).

Middle Room: 1 set (3 pieces), desk, table, mirror, lamp.

Breakfast Room: 1 set and case.

Bath Room: Fully equipped.

Closet Room: 2 wardrobes (with clothes) 1 cedar chest, 1 chiffonier, 5 built-in closets for clothes (full).

Upper Hall: 1 chiffonier closet, trunks, bags, linens, clothes, china, cut-glass, silver, clothes.

Maggie Laura Walker

Maggie Laura Walker, daughter of Russell E. T. Walker (deceased).

104-104½ E. Clay Street, lot, Howard and Brook Road; 1-3 of University Realty Company, 100 shares Consolidated Bank and Trust Company stock, 15 shares Southern Aid stock, 1 diamond cross, 1 diamond stone in ring (with two diamonds).

MAGGIE L. WALKER.

If Maggie Laura Walker dies without heirs, then her part of this estate goes back to the estate.

MAGGIE L. WALKER.

Polly Payne

January 5, 1932,
July 4, 1931,

Polly A. Payne:

No. 623 and 625 N. Fourth; rent monthly for support; 1-3 Realty Company, 100 shares Consolidated Bank and Trust Company stock, 10 shares Southern Aid stock, coral earrings and pin and beads.

At death, to go to Elizabeth Mitchell Walker, all of my clothes (to be given away as she sees fit), except furs.

MAGGIE L. WALKER.

February 5, 1932.

My entire bed-room suite, bed, dresser, wardrobe, chair (mine) to be given to the grandchild stationery.

MAGGIE L. WALKER.

Melvin's Children

JULY 4, 1931.

Armstead, Mamie Evelyn, Elizabeth Walker, children of Melvin D. Walker; 1002-4-6-8 N. Fourth Street; one house to each child, the fourth house to go to Melvin D. Walker.

Forty shares of Consolidated Bk., and Tr. Co., to each of the children (120); 1 large diamond ring, Armstead; 1 stone out of ring to Elizabeth; 1 diamond bar, Mamie Evelyn (5 diamonds); 20 shares of Southern Aid stock divided between the three grandchildren (Armstead, Mamie Evelyn and Elizabeth); one-third University Realty Co., to children.

MAGGIE L. WALKER.

* * *

Melvin D. Walker has already received his portion of savings, almost entirely 907 N. Seventh (Preston), rent from to be equally divided between Maggie Laura, ¼; Polly Payne, ¼; and 2-4 between Armsteead, Mamie Evelyn and Elizabeth.

Lots 912 N. Seventh Street and Washington Park to be sold and divided as above.

MAGGIE L. WALKER.

* * *

My home, 110 E. Leigh Street, January 5, 1932: A mortgage of $5,000 put on this property—put there for reasons known to the bank and Melvin D. Walker.

If Melvin D. Walker will assume this obligation, pay the interest quarterly and in turn curtail the principal, then the home can remain, and be sustained by all of them as a home. If not, then 110 E. Leigh Street, after two years, will be given to the Educational Loan Fund, I.O. of St. Luke, to bring such revenue as can be arranged by the executors. Give Melvin D. Walker and the family two years for adjustment.

MAGGIE L. WALKER.

* * *

December 2, 1932:

After all debts are paid after my death, the remaining cash can be paid on the curtailment of the $5,000 mortgage. I'd like the home to remain intact, if possible, as a home—until children or executor can make proper arrangement for same.

MAGGIE L. WALKER.

* * *

July 4, 1931:

I appoint the Consolidated Bank and Trust Company (of the little savings of my life, to distribute as herein provided for) as executor of my estate, and Melvin D. Walker.

I have been an indulgent mother, caring for children, grandchildren and Polly—all of their lives and living with me, making home comfortable and happy.

My charitable gifts have been distributed to schools, institutions, friends, etc., during my life.

To the Educational Loan Fund, I bequeath 1018 N. Eighth Street, as a memorial gift of Mary E. Griffin and her mother, Julia A. Johnson. I erased the words on fourth line.

M. L. W.

* * *

December 2, 1932:

Insurance and stock:

$1000, paid up, Home Ben.; $1000, Richmond Ben. Ins. Co.; $500, Union Life; $525, I.O., St. Luke; $125, Julia's Tent; $100, King David (Adelaide Thomp.); Home Ben., Southern Aid, Richmond Ben.—sick and death benefits.

Insurance $8,000

$1000 paid up policy on Polly A. Payne, This policy is to go to my granddaughter, Maggie Laura Walker. $1000 paid up, Ethel R. Walker, to be divided equally between Melvin Walker, Armstead Walker, Mamie Evelyn Walker, and Elizabeth Walker.

$1000 paid up on Melvin Walker, to be equally divided (after funeral expenses and doctor's bill, if no other provision is made), between Ethel, Armstead Mamie and Elizabeth Walker.

$5000 Metropolitan on Melvin Walker After the loan with interest has been paid the remainder to be invested for Armstead, Mamie and Elizabeth Walker, my three grandchildren.

MAGGIE L. WALKER.

Dec. 2, 1932.

* * *

Stock, Dec. 2, 1932:

Consolidated Bank and Trust Company, Southern Aid Society, University Realty Company, Lynchburg St. Luke Hall Association.

* * *

Books to St. Lukes

Dec. 2, 1932: Library and books:

All books on ins. and fraternals with my accumulations to St. Luke. Life of Maggie L. Walker by W. P. Dabney to juvenile department.

Other sets after careful separations for children to Virginia U. University.

Bric-a-brac odds and ends gifts to my closest friend. Rosa E. Watson.

NEGRO, DAUGHTER ARE DENIED ESTATE OF LATE VIRGINIAN

Constitution

WASHINGTON, April 15.—(AP)—Nancy Smith Simpson, a negress, and her daughter, Annie Albertha Stovall, lost today in the supreme court in an effort to inherit part of the $100,000 estate of the man they claimed as husband and father—the late Samuel W. Simpson, of Calverton, Va.

The court refused to review the decision of Virginia courts adverse to their contention.

4-16-35

Nancy said she married Simpson in New York city, in 1900, without a license or a record of the marriage being made, although performed by a white minister named Sills. She declared they lived together until Simpson's death in July, 1931.

Simpson's estate was claimed by his two sisters, Elizabeth Rastable and Ellora Easterday.

Nancy and her daughter said they had refused to return with him to his home in Calverton because they did not wish to prejudice his standing there.

The court held Simpson had never entered into marriage with Nancy and that her daughter was not his legal child.

The Virginia supreme court of appeals refused to review the case, permitting the decision of the trial court to stand.

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